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# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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KING GEORGE WITH PRESIDENT POINCARE, GENERAL  
FOCH AND FIELD MARSHAL HAIG.

(© British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



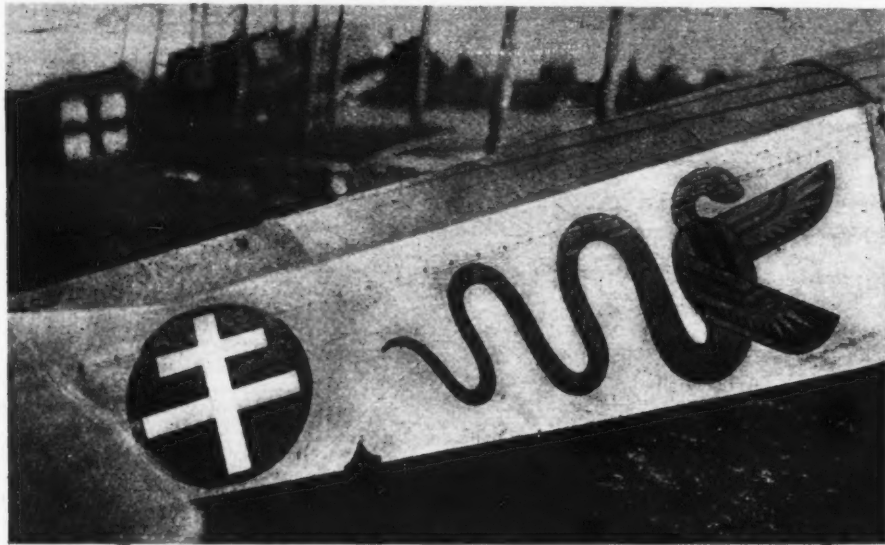
## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



American Officer Erecting a Cross Over the Grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.



Decoration on a German Airplane. Bavarian Lion Chasing a French Cock.



Device Ornamenting a French Plane—a Symbol of Speed and Wisdom.



The "Sign of the Griffon" Painted on the Side of a Large German Plane.

The man who fights in the ranks is at all times subject to military orders, but once an aviator is in the air his safety and his success depend on his resourcefulness and quickness of wit. That both allied and German aviators possess imagination is evi-

denced by the manner in which they decorate the bodies of their planes. Realism, symbolism, rather ponderous German art, conventionalized figures, the modern French school, and even futurism, have a part in the varieties of design.



The First Marker, Placed Above Lieutenant Roosevelt's Grave by the Germans, on the Spot Where He Fell.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt's daring and bravery were recognized and admired by the Germans. When he was killed in combat over the German lines, the Germans buried him with military honors, erecting above his grave a cross to which was nailed a board from his

wrecked plane bearing the inscription "Roosevelt, American Aviator." Later, when the Americans took Chambray and discovered the grave, they erected another marker, but the German cross was not removed.

(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)



H. R. H. Prince of Wales Recently Made a Visit to the Italian Front. He Is Evidently Pleased With Conditions. (© International Film Service.)

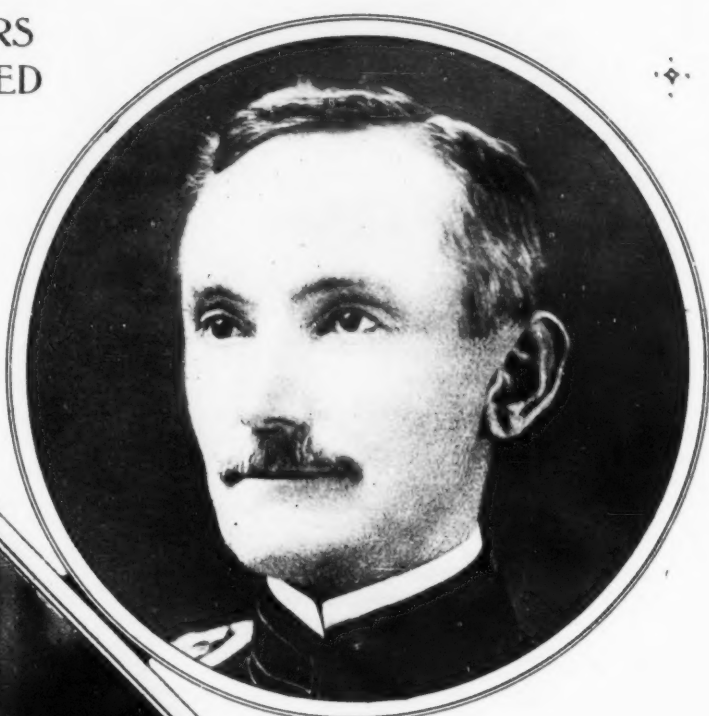


AMERICAN OFFICERS  
RECENTLY PROMOTED  
TO THE RANK  
OF MAJOR  
GENERAL.



MAJOR GEN. ELIA A. HELMICK  
of the 28th U. S.  
Infantry.

(© Press Illustrating.)



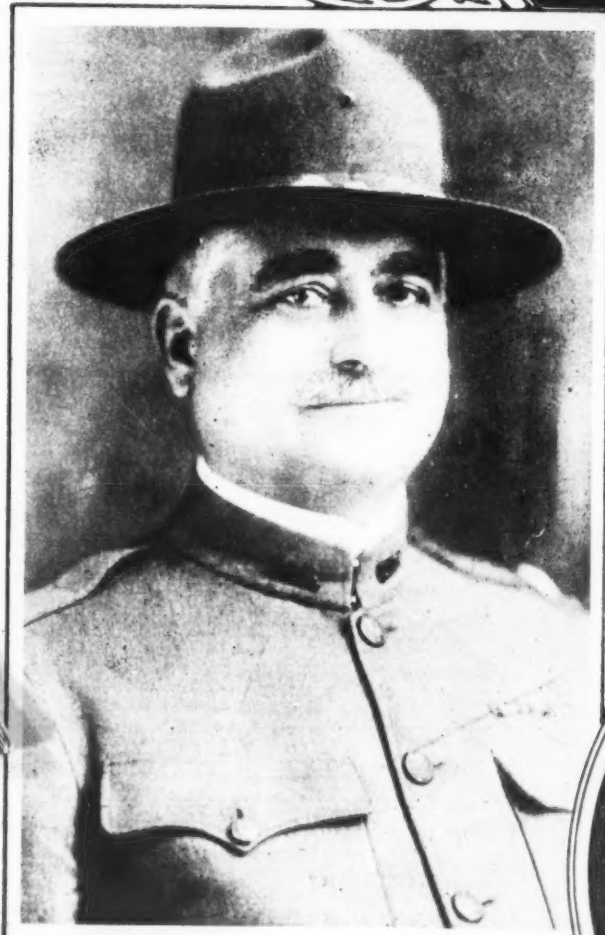
MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN  
Adjutant General Since  
Aug., 1914.

(© Press Illustrating.)



MAJOR GEN. JOHN L. HINES,  
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters  
Staff, A. E. F.

(© Press Illustrating.)



MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL,  
Who Has Been in the United States Army  
Since 1887.

(© Press Illustrating.)



MAJOR GEN. WM. T. JOHNSTON,  
Formerly a member of the Army War College.

(© Press Illustrating.)



MAJOR GEN. GROTE HUTCHESON,  
In Charge of the Port of Embarkation,  
Newport News, Va.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

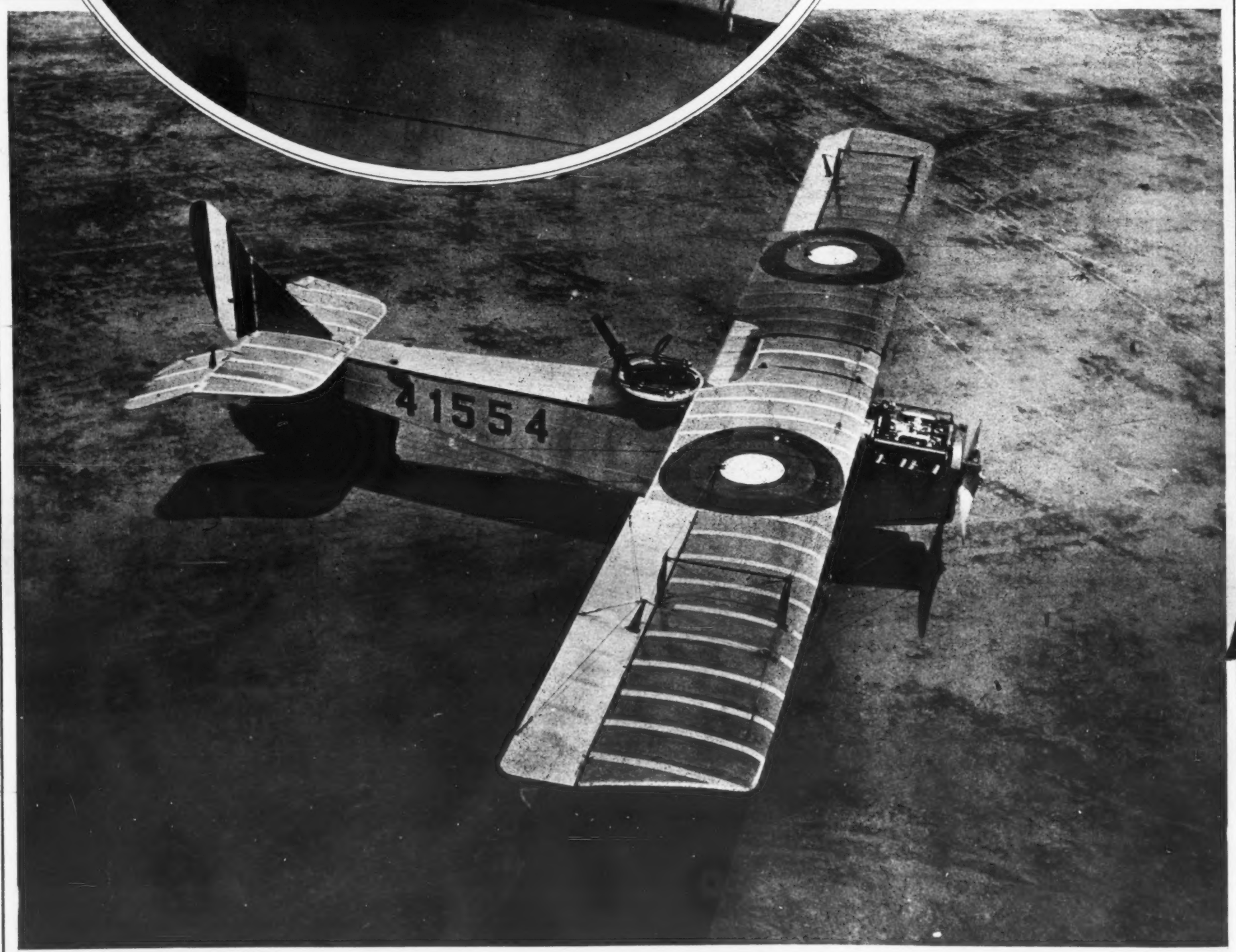


# Students at an American School of Aviation

**S**IGHTING and firing a machine gun which has a stable base on solid ground is a far simpler matter than operating one mounted on the swaying chassis of a rapidly moving airplane. It is not impossible that the gunner may even have to manage his gun while he is practically standing on his head. The problem of the school of aviation is to reproduce for the student on land as nearly as possible the conditions which he will have to overcome to be successful in the air. Range finding is first taught while the marksman is seated in a stationary airplane seat. When he has become skillful he takes up the work in an ingenious device—a plane chassis suspended in such a manner that it may be swayed at the slightest movement. The student is thus taught to sight his gun much as he would have to do in a manoeuvring airplane. A telephone reports from the range his measure of success. Not until he has learned all that he possibly can from the ground is he allowed aloft. There he receives his final training. Thus he begins with aiming at a clay pigeon and progresses through all the necessary stages until he attains the skill necessary for successful combat when he appears above the German lines.

SIGHTING THE LATEST TYPE  
OF AIRPLANE MACHINE  
GUN.

(© International Film Service.)

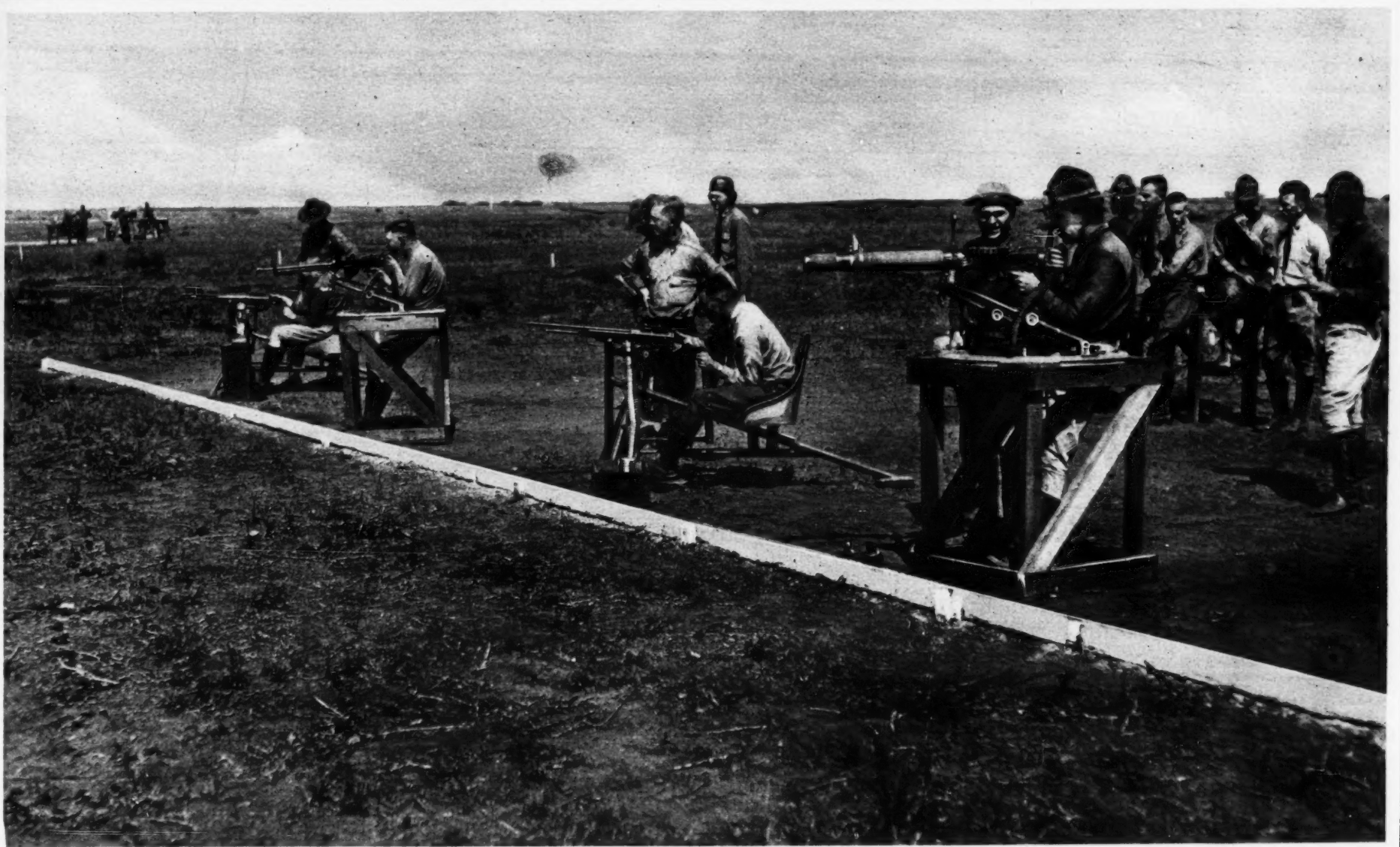


A MODERN CONTEST PLANE READY FOR ACTION. NOTE THE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION OF THE MACHINE GUN.

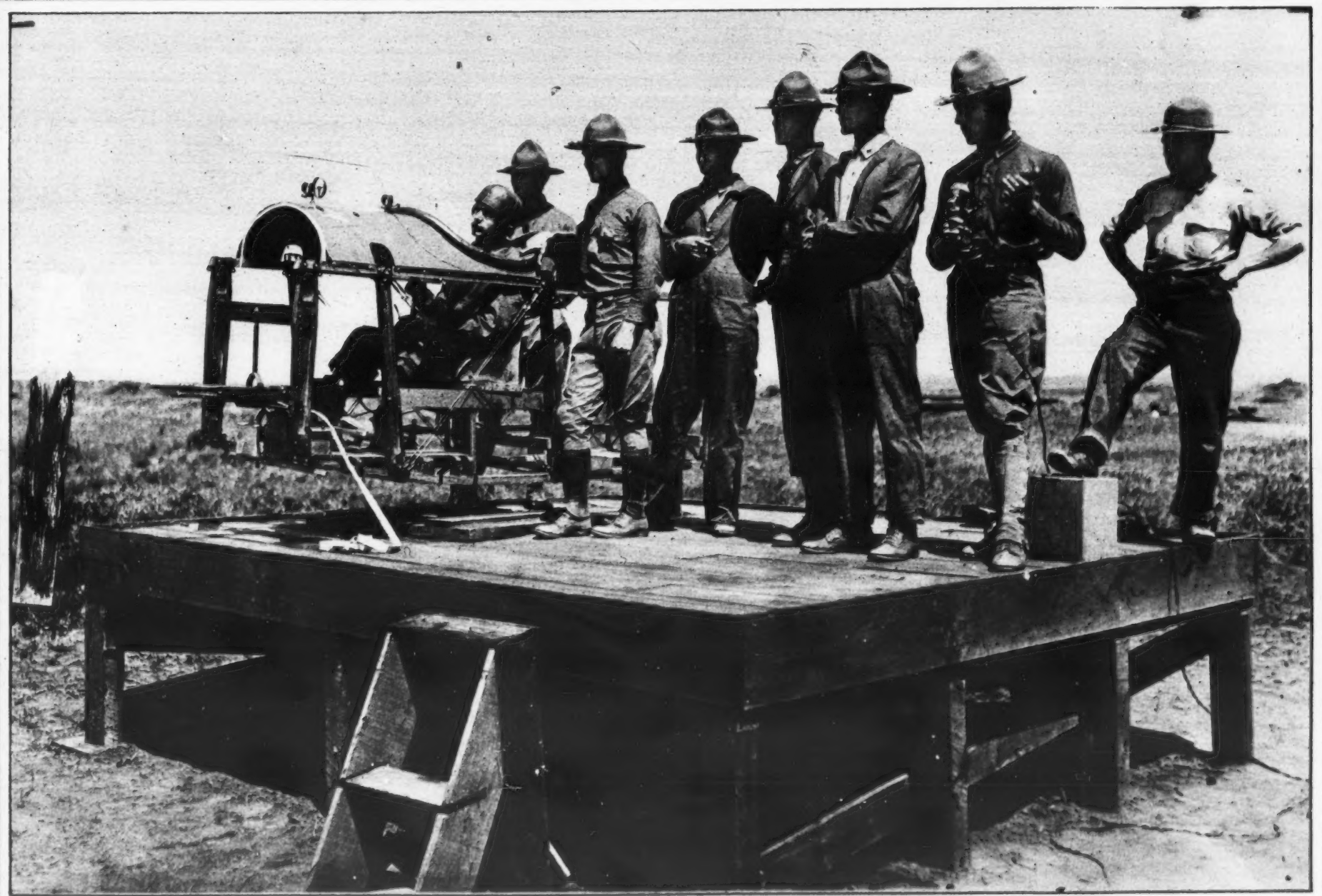
(© International Film Service.)



# Learning the Secrets of Aerial Supremacy

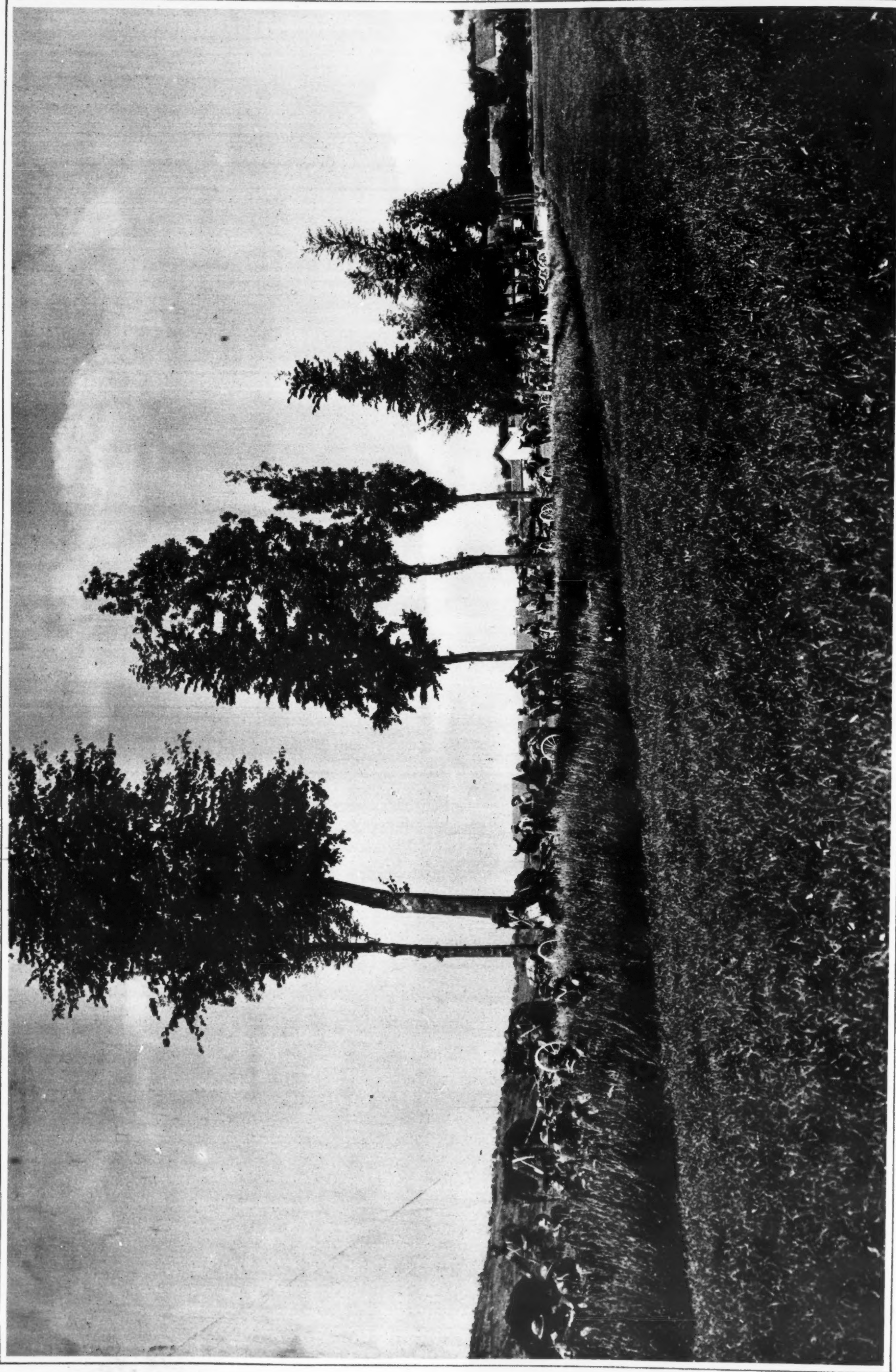


THE FIRST STEP IN AERIAL GUNNERY. POTENTIAL AVIATORS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE OPERATION OF MACHINE GUNS.  
(© International Film Service.)



STUDENT AVIATOR IN A PIVOTED CHASSIS LEARNING ON LAND TO SIGHT AND FIRE A MACHINE GUN UNDER AERIAL CONDITIONS.  
(© International Film Service.)





AMERICAN MACHINE-GUN BATTALION BACK OF THE LINES AWAITING ORDERS TO GO INTO BATTLE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)



# Machine Guns Play an Important Part in Warfare



AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH A GERMAN MACHINE GUN WHICH THEY HAVE TAKEN IN BATTLE.  
(© Central News Photo Service.)



GERMANS IN THE LATEST TYPE OF GAS MASKS. OPERATING A MACHINE GUN.

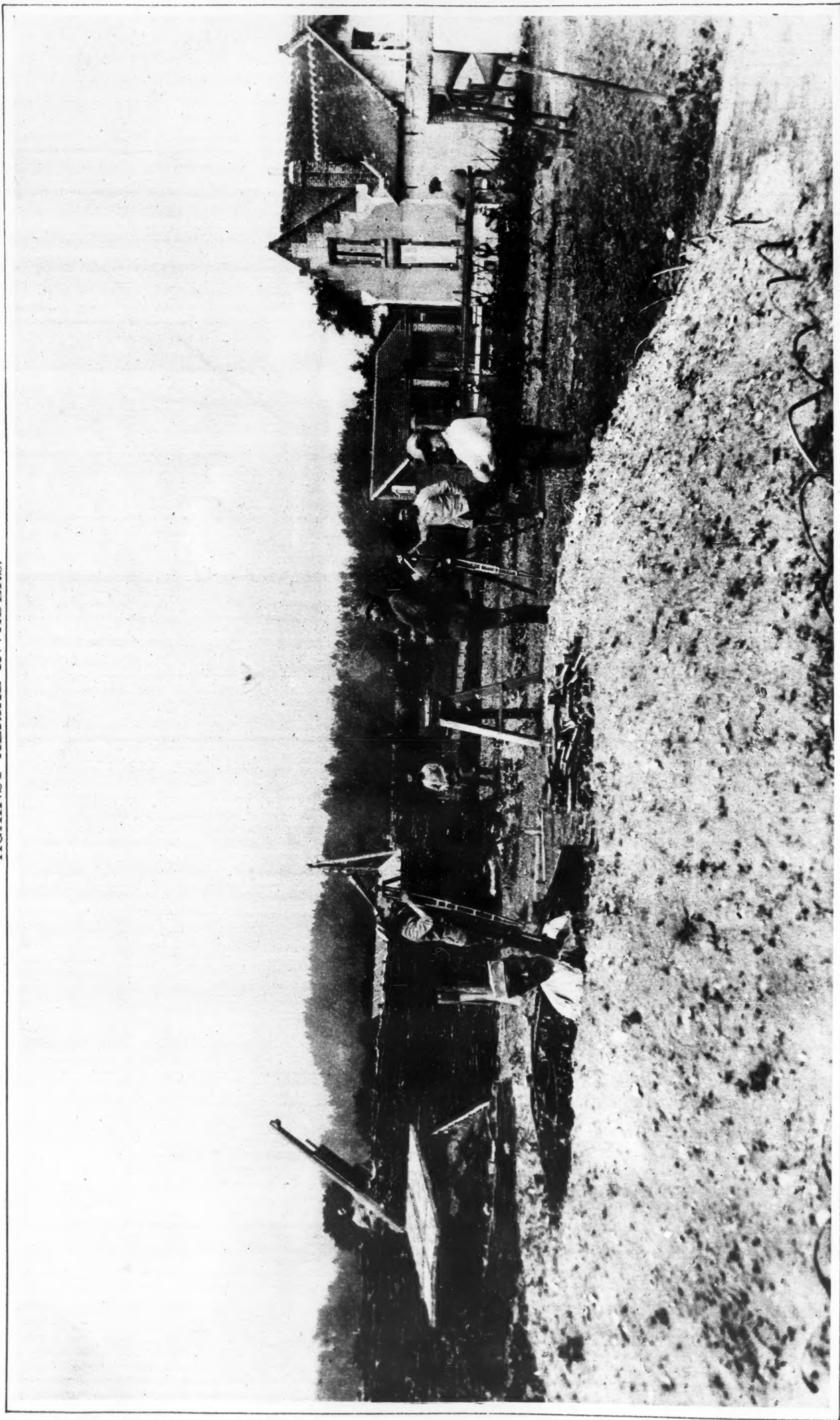


A WELL-CONCEALED MACHINE-GUN. WHEN THE PICTURE WAS TAKEN THE TOWN WAS UNDER CONSTANT BOMBARDMENT AND WAS BEING DEFENDED BY A FRENCH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)

AMERICAN MACHINE-GUN BATTALION BACK OF THE LINES AWAITING ORDERS TO GO INTO BATTLE.  
(© Committee on Public Information.)



A FULLY EQUIPPED MODERN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN STATION, SHOWING ALL THE DEVICES FOR DEFENSE  
AGAINST AERIAL INVADERS.

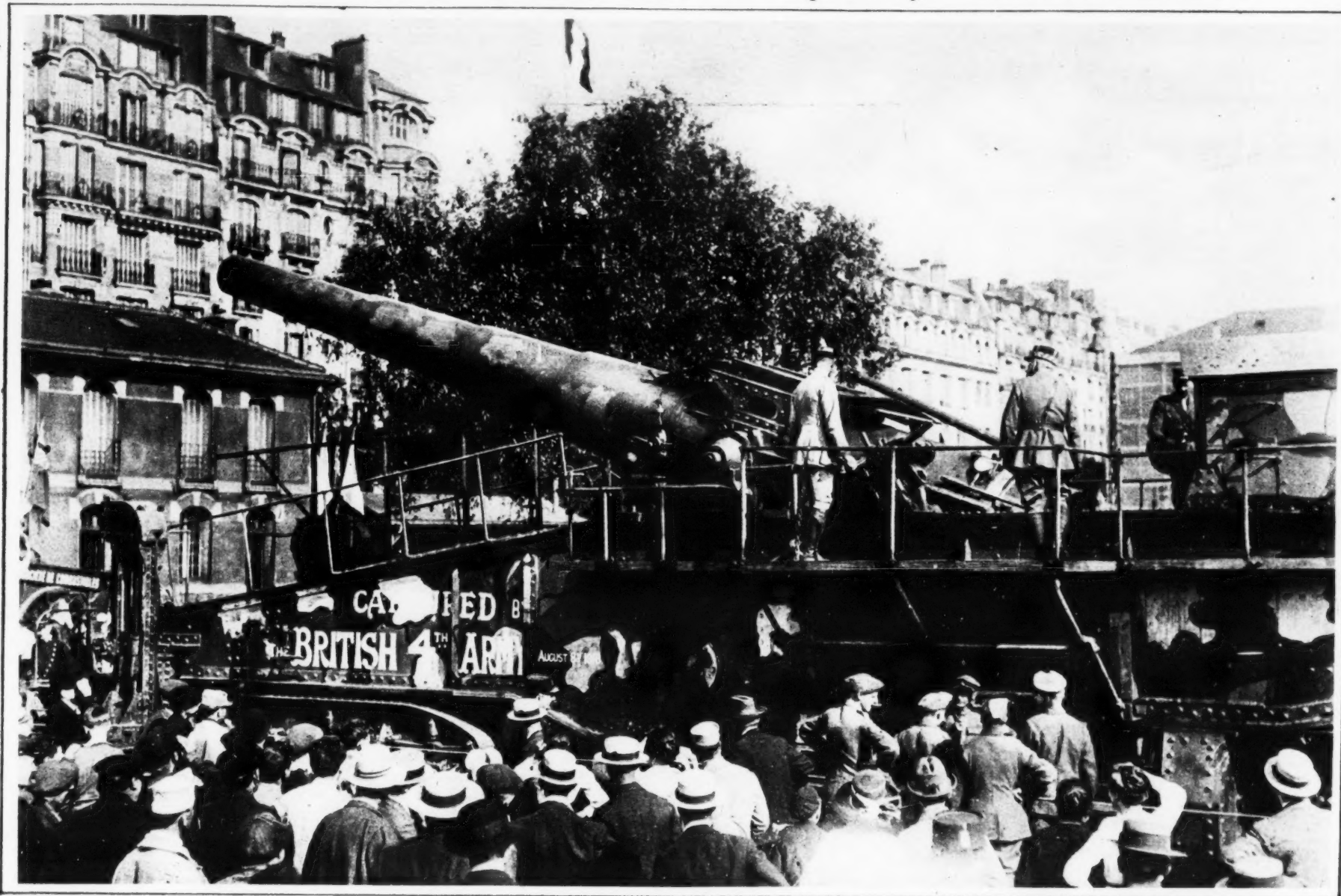


On the Left, Well Screened, a 75-M.m. Anti-Aircraft Gun. In the Pit a Machine Gunner and Behind Him an Observer with a Telescope. On the Extreme Right a Microphone, a Horn-shaped-Contrivance, Which, by Registering Sound Waves, Detects the Approach of an Airplane Before It Is Visible. A Range Finder and Computing Table Complete the Equipment.

(© International Film Service.)



## German Guns, Now the Property of the Allies



GENERAL FOCH VIEWING 280 MM. GUN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AND TAKEN TO PARIS. THIS GUN WAS INTENDED BY THE GERMANS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT OF AMIENS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THESE CANADIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS ARE TAKING A WELL-DESERVED REST AROUND THE CARRIAGE OF A GERMAN FIELD GUN WHICH THEY HAVE CAPTURED.

(Canadian Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

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# Men of Divers Nations and Spoils of Varied Kinds



BACK OF THE LINES IN FRANCE A COMMON CAUSE UNITES MANY RACES. IN THE FOREGROUND ARE TROOPS FROM FAR AWAY INDIA, TO THE RIGHT AMERICANS, AND IN THE BACKGROUND FRENCH AND BRITISH.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



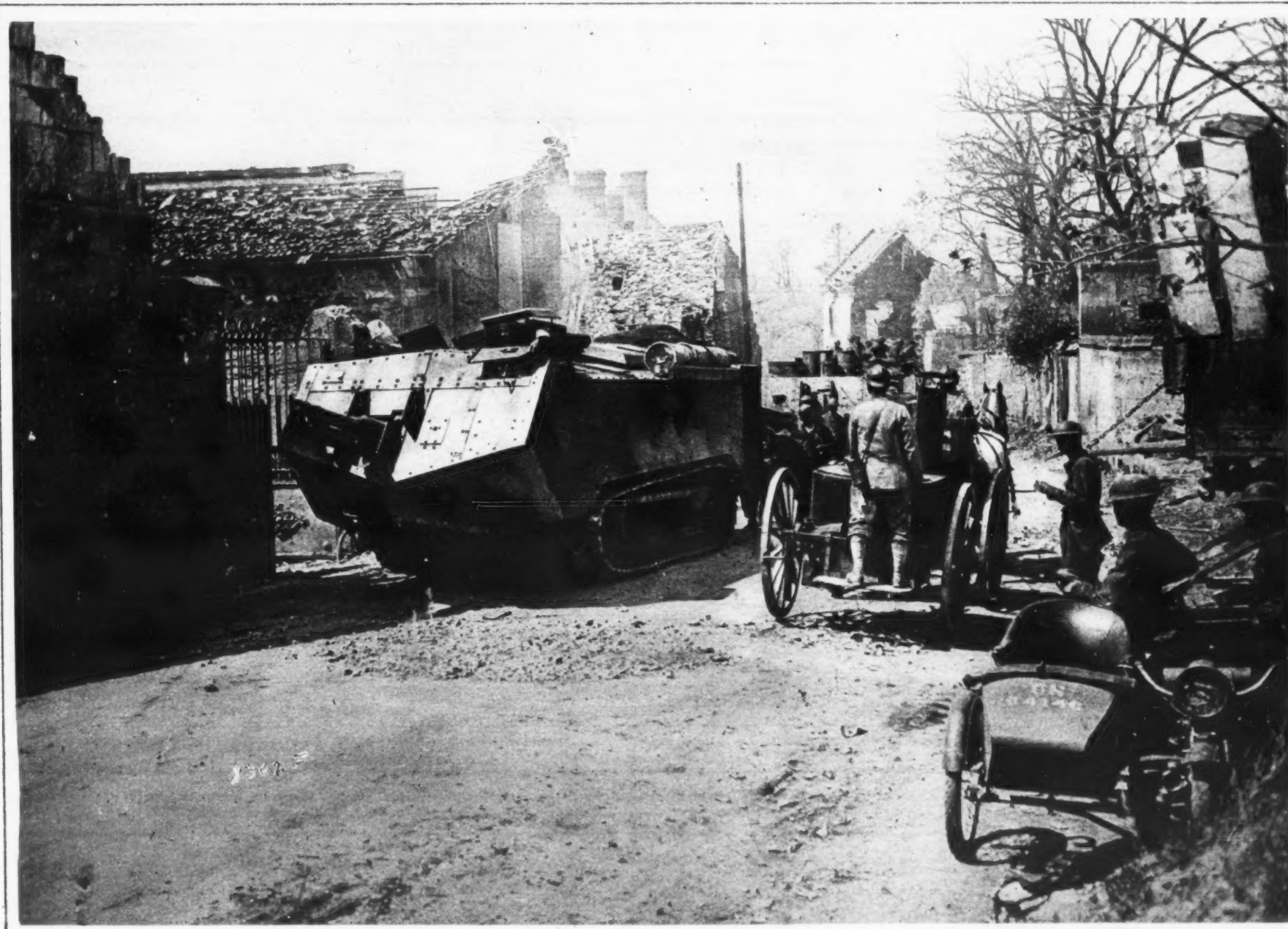
THE GERMANS SUFFER FROM A SHORTAGE OF METALS. THIS MATERIAL THEY HAD ASSEMBLED, BUT THEY WERE FORCED TO EVACUATE CHATEAU-THIERRY SO HASTILY THAT THEY FAILED TO TAKE IT WITH THEM.  
(French Official Photo © Western Newspaper Union)



# Mobile Fortresses Which Are Much Dreaded by the Germans



FRENCH TANK REMOVING FROM THE BATTLEFIELD A CAPTURED 77-MM. GERMAN GUN.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE ROAD TO THE FRONT LEADS THROUGH BATTLE-SCARRED VILLAGES. NOTE THE AMERICAN DISPATCH BEARER ON THE RIGHT.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

The warriors of past generations would not have dreamed it was possible to construct a mobile fortress on wheels to precede them into battle, and yet that is just what tanks are and do. They clear the ground for the infantry by leveling all small

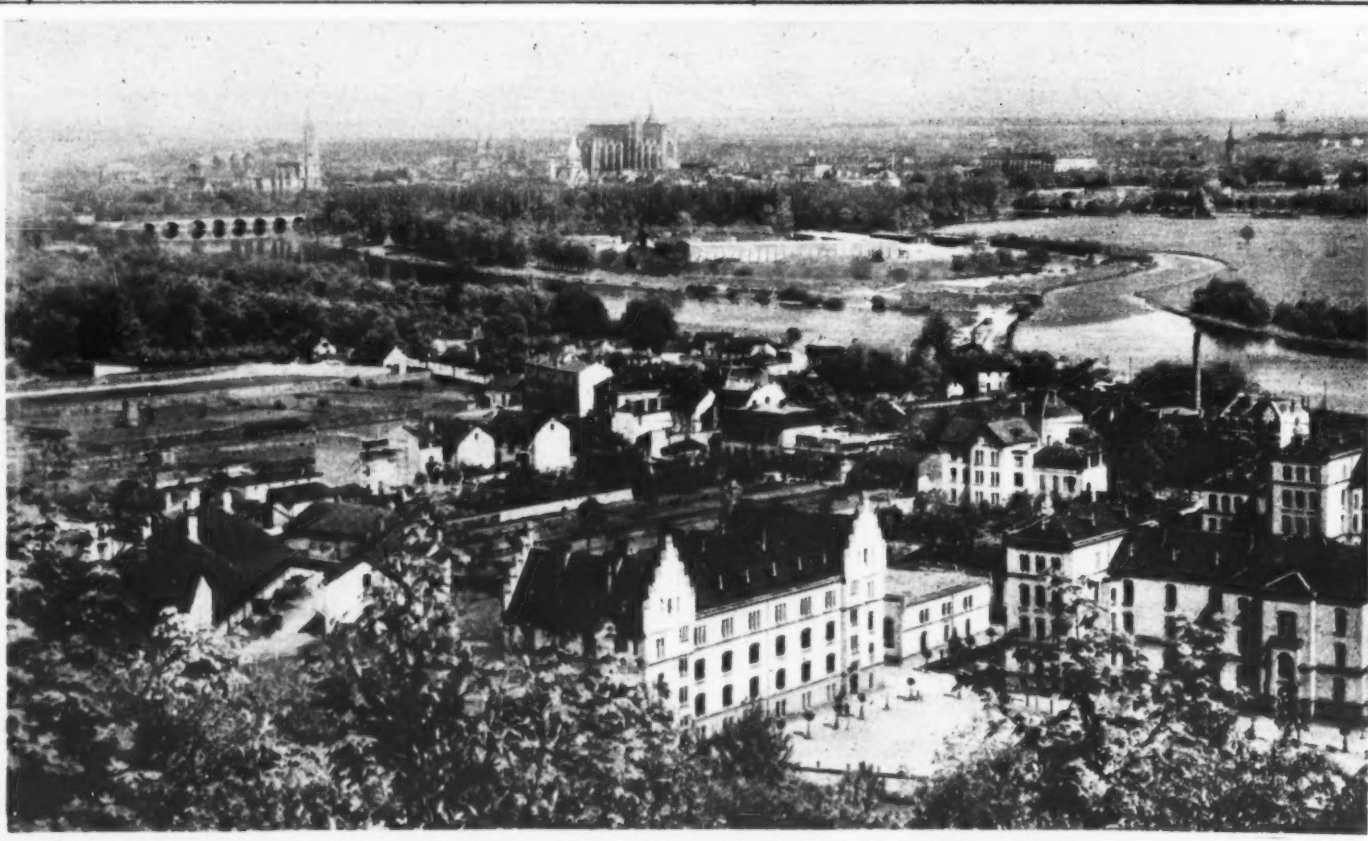
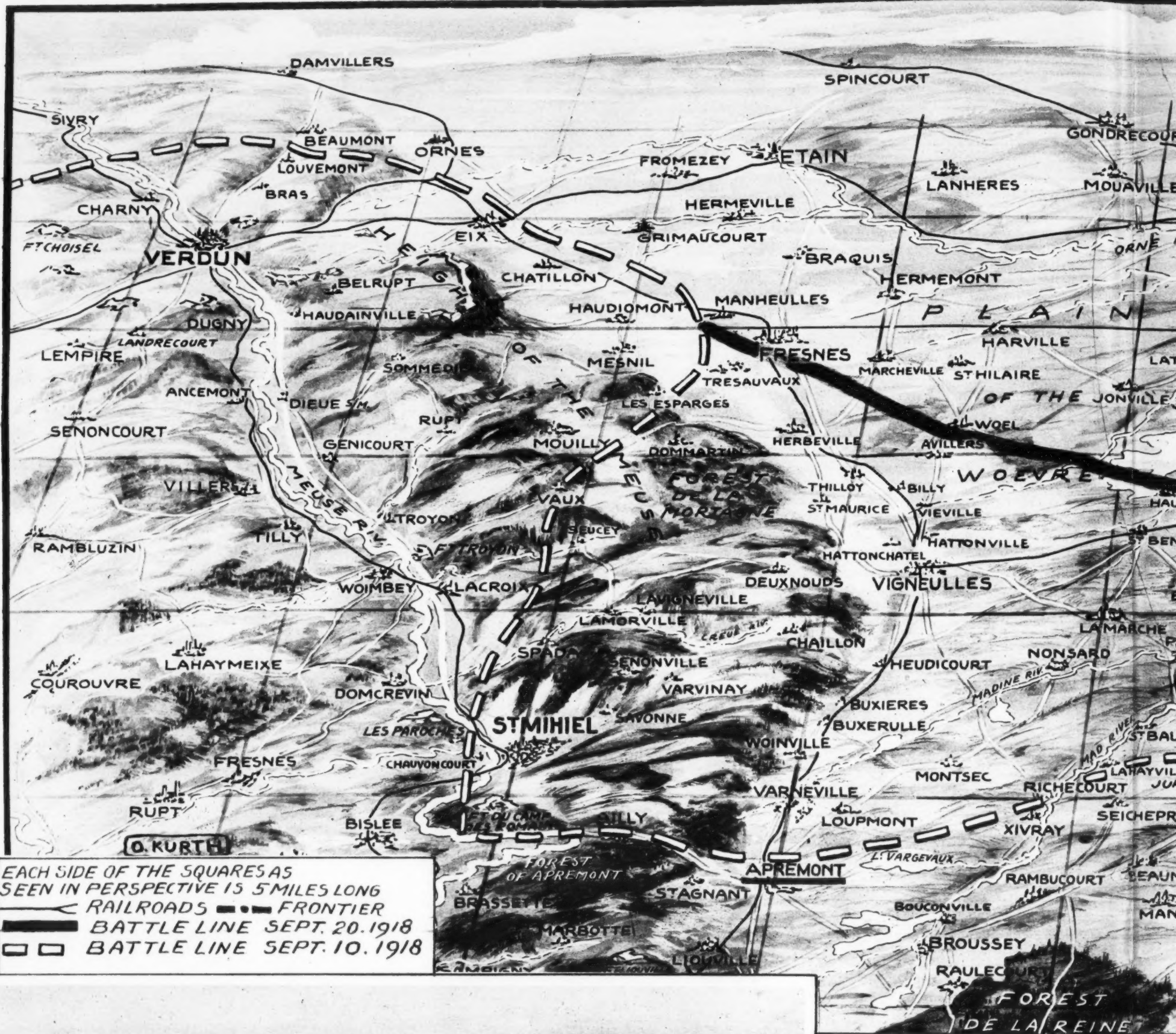
obstacles and destroying wire entanglements. They ride roughshod over machine-gun nests and destroy them, and they serve as shields for the advancing men, thus saving thousands of lives. The tank crews do not stop to take prisoners, but leave

them for the infantry who follow closely. Recently a patrol raid in Lorraine was led by three tanks manned by Americans. Tanks are impervious to machine-gun fire. The foot patrol first opened fire, and located the German machine-gun

nests. The tanks then drove forward and quickly obliterated the German gun squads. The tendency in tank construction is toward lightness, speed, and ability for quick manoeuvres. In these qualities the French tanks excel.



# Landscape Map of the Lorraine Sector Where the A

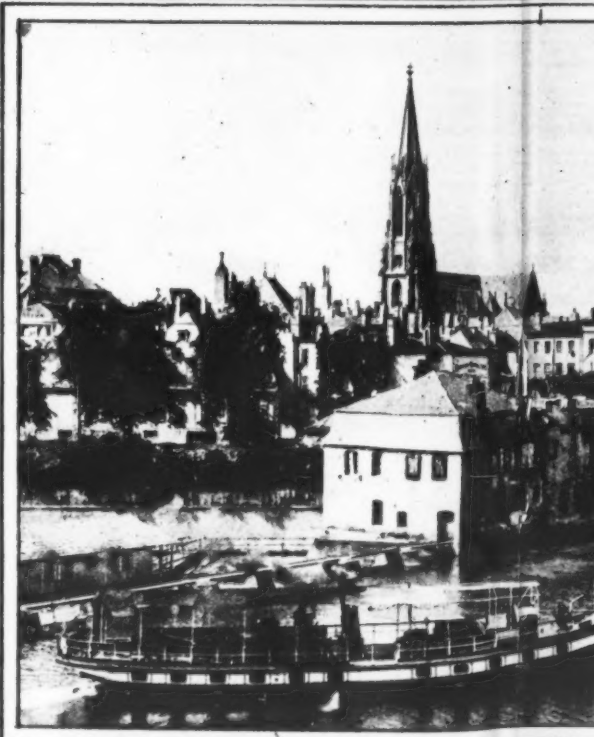


A GENERAL VIEW OF METZ, ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITIES ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

On September 12 the American Army commenced its first offensive as a separate unit. The attack was launched on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been in the hands of the Germans since 1914. The objective is believed to be Metz, the great German base in

Lorraine, said to be the strongest fortress in Europe. The Americans did not hope to accomplish their purpose in this first drive, but they did succeed in wiping out a troublesome thorn in the Allies' side, and in recovering 155 miles of territory and preparing the way toward the

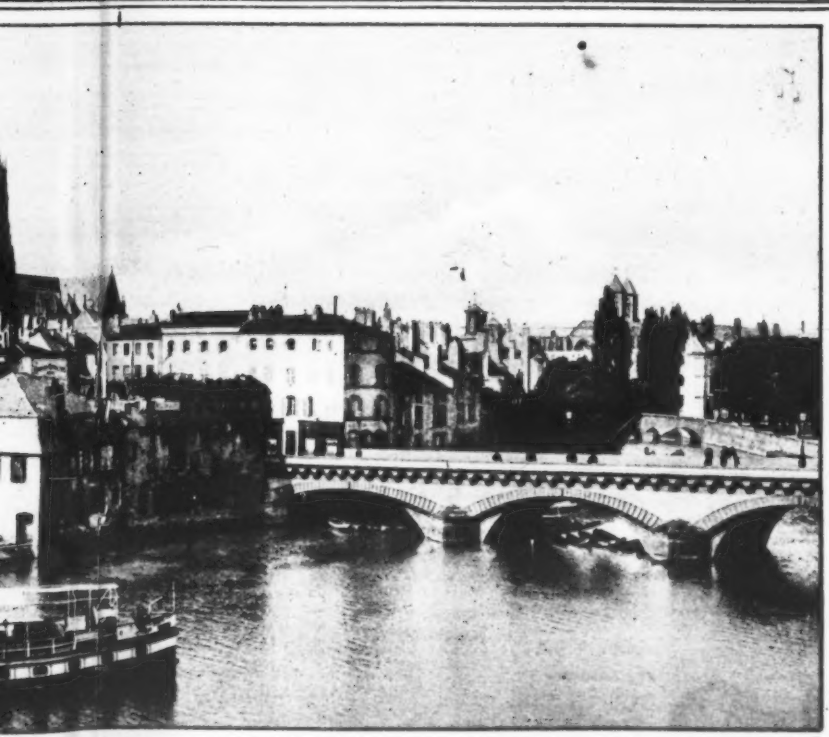
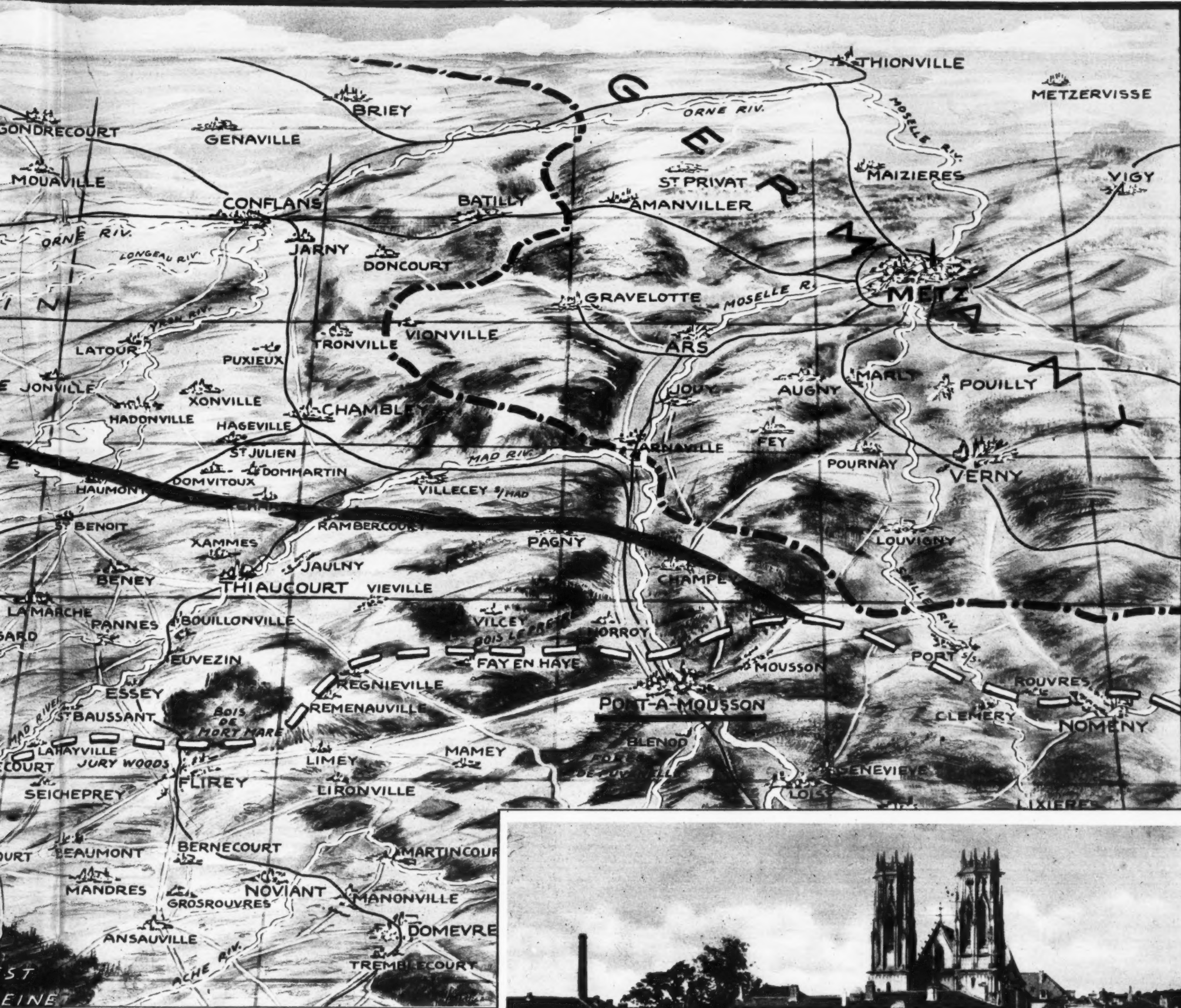
occupation of the rich mining lands which lie both south and east of Metz. The artillery preparation was impressive, and the entire occupation was conducted on perfect plans and executed in 27 hours. A formidable array of tanks opened the way for the advance of the infantry,



ON THE RIVER FRONT IN THE CITY



# the Americans Are Conducting a Successful Offensive



IN THE CITY OF METZ, THE AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.



PONT-A-MOUSSON, ON THE MOSELLE RIVER, WHERE THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH LINES CONVERGE. (French Pictorial Service.)

which lie artillery are occu- and exe- of tanks infantry, and made breaches for the manoeuvring of the cavalry. The attack was launched from sectors which for eight months served as schools for American soldiers. It was not in the strictest sense a surprise to the Germans, but it was launched before it was expected. 15,000 pris-

oners and 200 guns were taken by the Americans. It is estimated that 100,000 Germans and Austrians were pinched out of the salient. The front was shortened from forty to twenty miles, the railway which runs from Verdun southeast to Toul and Nancy which was of great importance

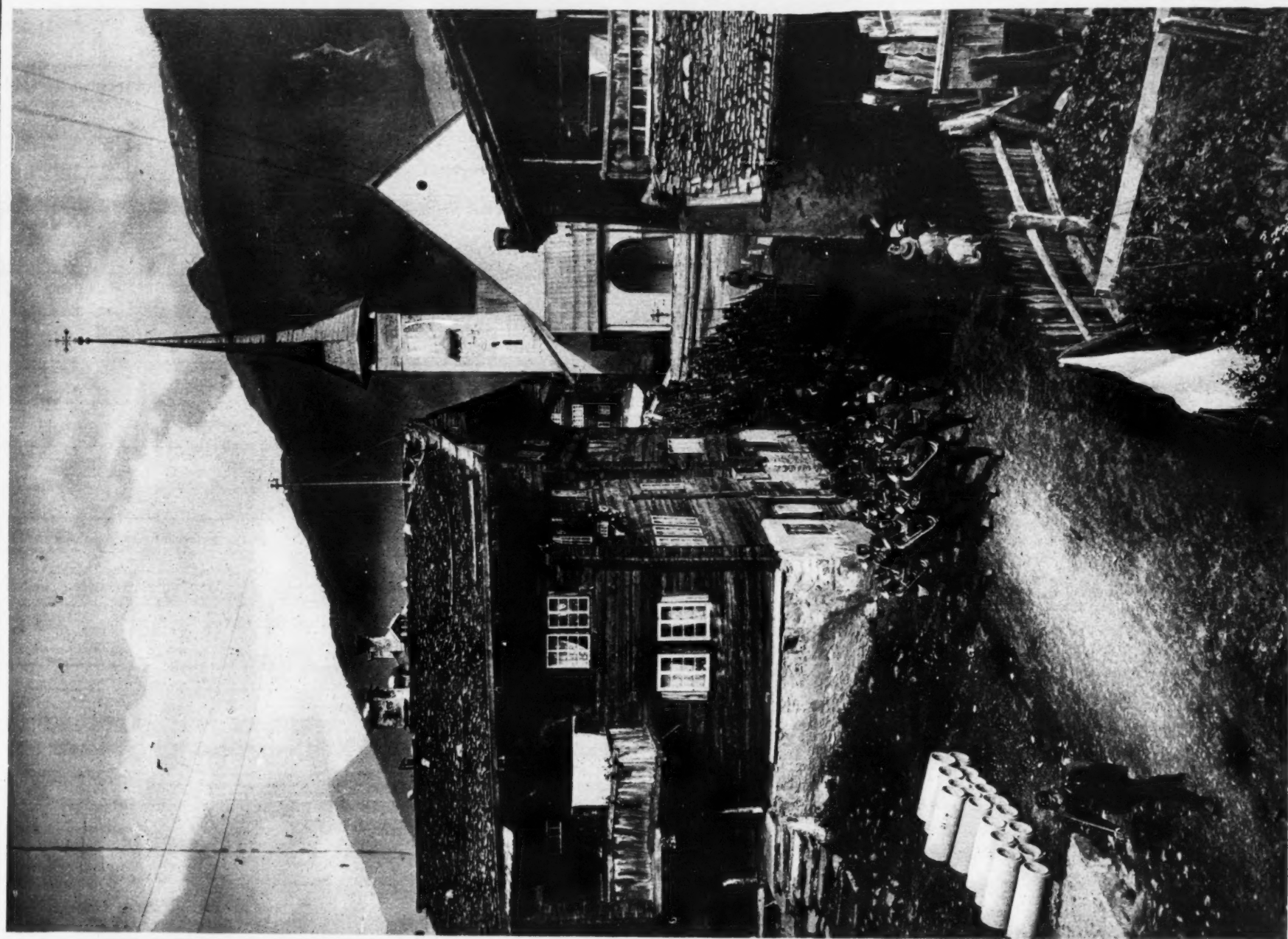
to the Germans fell into the hands of the Americans, and the way was paved for the investing of Metz, which is even now being shelled by the Allies. The operation completely frees Verdun and Nancy of further danger and threatens a spear thrust into the vitals of Germany.





RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND, MARCHING THROUGH A SWISS VILLAGE TO ENTRAIN FOR RUSSIA.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SWISS INFANTRY ON FRONTIER DUTY. ALTHOUGH SWITZERLAND IS AT PEACE SHE IS READY TO PROTECT HER NEUTRALITY IN ANY EMERGENCY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# War-time Scenes in Neutral Switzerland



THESE SWISS REFUGEES WERE CAUGHT IN RUSSIA WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED—NOW THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS SEEK WITH FOOD AND FLOWERS TO HELP THEM OBLITERATE THE MEMORY OF THEIR PRIVATIONS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SWISS FACTORIES ARE KEPT BUSY MAKING ACCOUTREMENTS TO KEEP THEIR ARMY WELL SUPPLIED. HERE THEY ARE MAKING STEEL HELMETS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Although Switzerland is not at war, by virtue of her geographical position, she cannot remain unaffected by the tumult raging around her. She is surrounded on every side by armies of warring nations. It is paradoxical that in order to

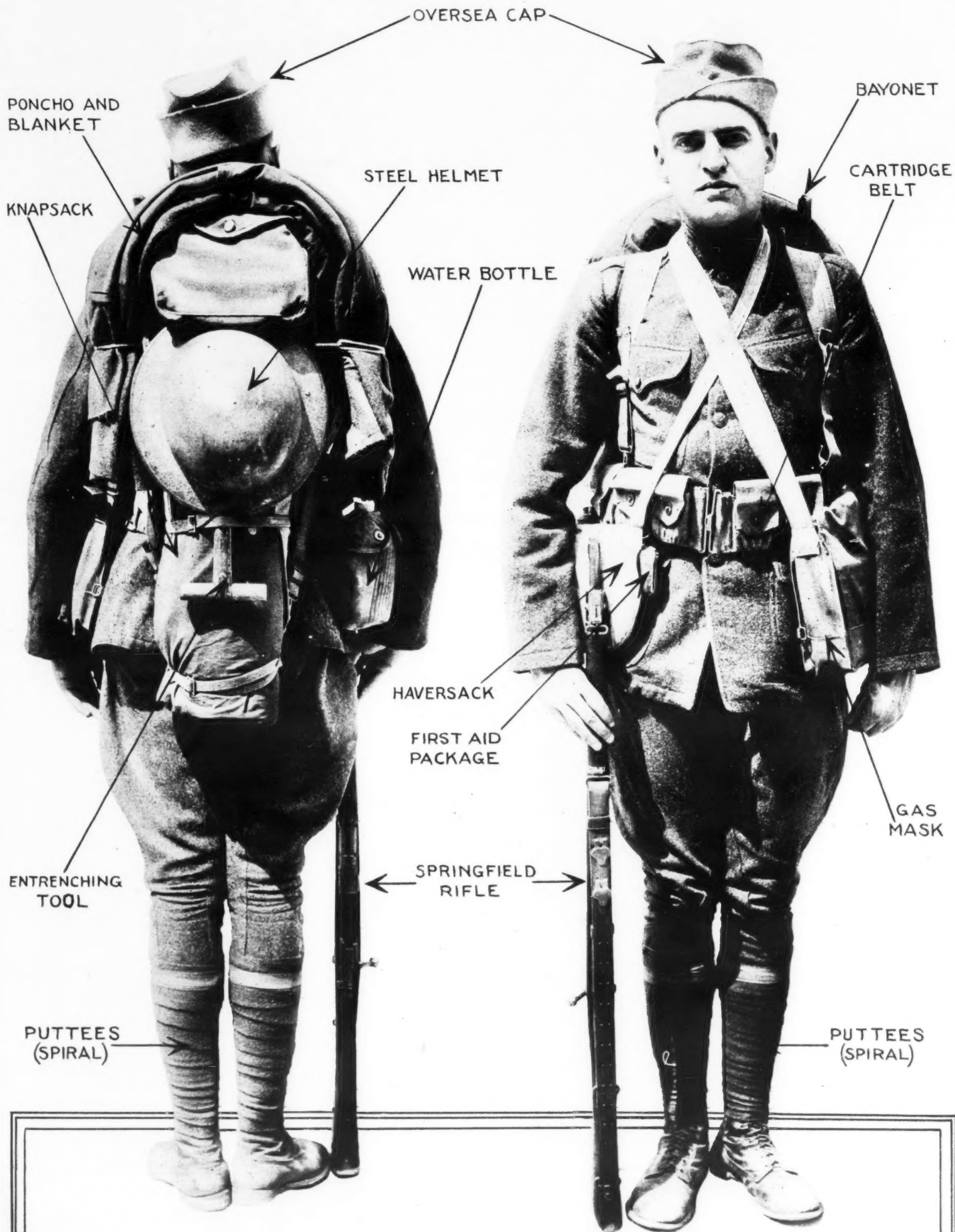
make certain her own peace she must constantly have her army mobilized on her frontier—fully equipped and prepared for war. Scenes in the Swiss villages differ little from those in Southern France. Uniforms are seen everywhere, mar-

tial music fills the air, and the streets echo to the sound of marching feet. The people in Switzerland, not having suffered casualties, are able to view the passing colors with more of a gala spirit than are the French peasants. The hotels at Swiss re-

sorts present a most cosmopolitan appearance, for English, French, Italian, and German officers—men from all the armies—flock there to recover from illnesses contracted at the front and from wounds received in battle.



# New Field Outfit of the American Infantry



A UNITED STATES INFANTRYMAN FULLY EQUIPPED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

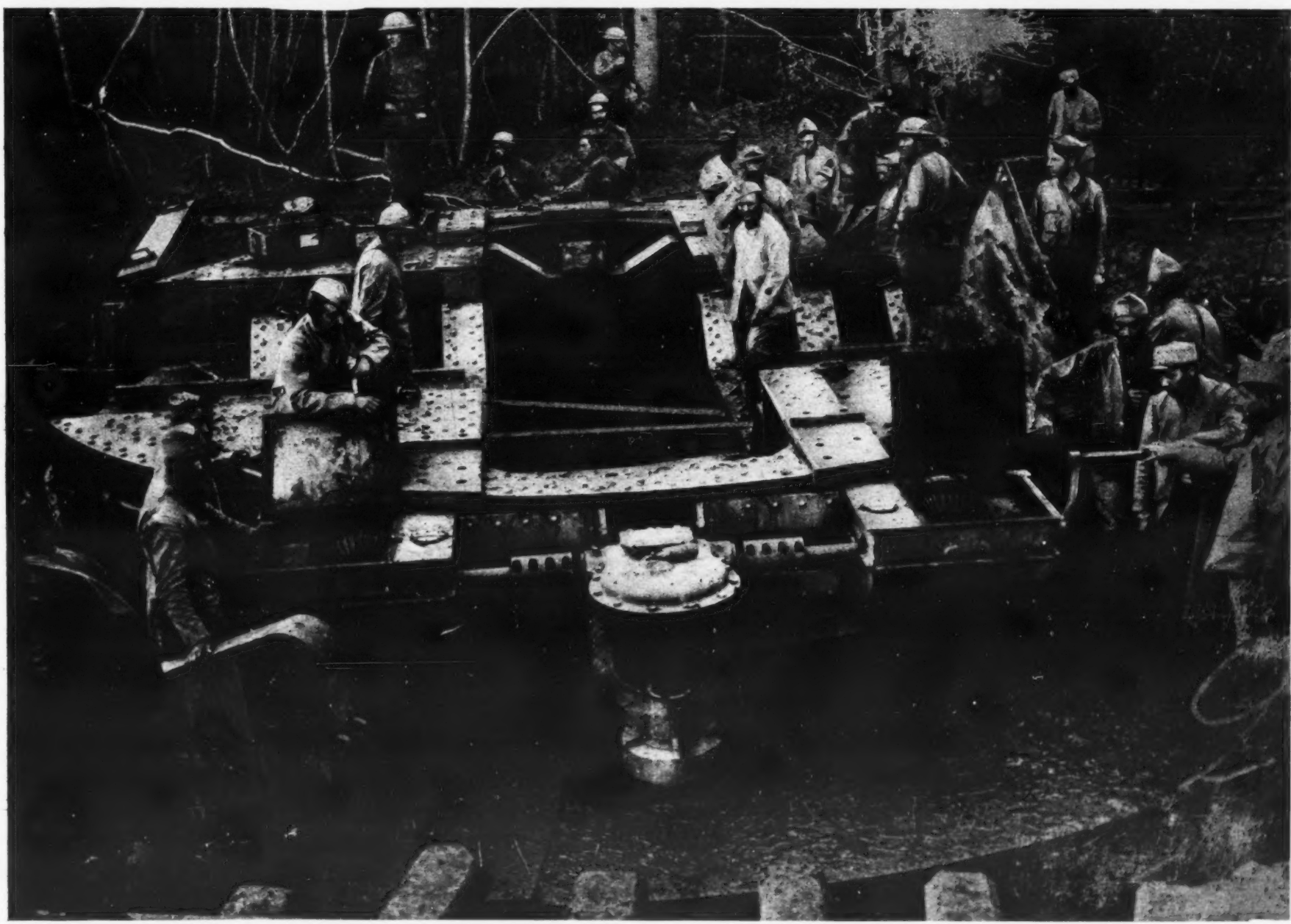
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## The Last Chapter in the Long-Range Bombardment of Paris



◆ APPARATUS FOR TURNING THE PLATFORM ON WHICH THE GERMANS STATIONED ONE OF THE ENORMOUS LONG-RANGE GUNS WITH WHICH THEY BOMBARDED PARIS. ◆



◆ A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLATFORM ON WHICH THE GUN WAS ERECTED. FRENCH WORKMEN ARE PREPARING TO DISMANTLE THE GUN BASE. ◆

When the Germans had been thrown back along the Vesle River, a party of Franco-American patrols came suddenly upon an enormous gun platform in the Bois du Chatelet, southwest of Brecy. It

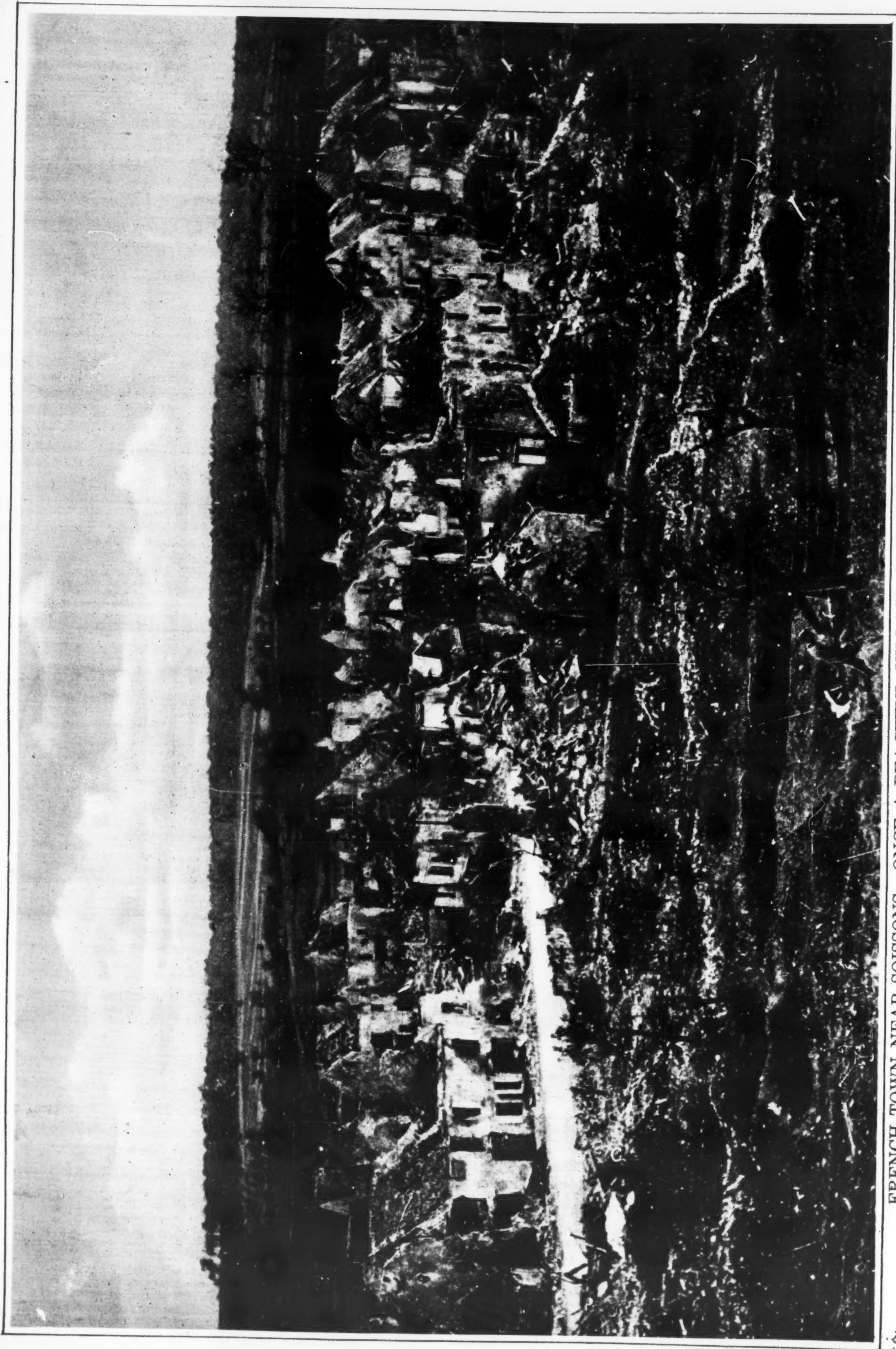
was concealed in the edge of a wood and skillfully camouflaged. The retreating Germans had succeeded in dismantling and removing the gun, but their hasty retreat obliged them to leave the platform as it was.

Experts who examined the revolving base were of opinion that the gun had been trained on Paris. It will never again molest French citizens from that place, for the Allies have demolished the base,

and the material of which it was constructed will be used in their operations against the Germans. The platform measured 11 meters in diameter, and consisted of about 1,100 tons of solid steel.

(Photo © French Pictorial Service.)





FRENCH TOWN NEAR SOISSONS. ONCE A PEACEFUL VILLAGE SURROUNDED BY FERTILE FARMLANDS,  
NOW DESERTED BY ITS INHABITANTS.  
(French Pictorial Service.)

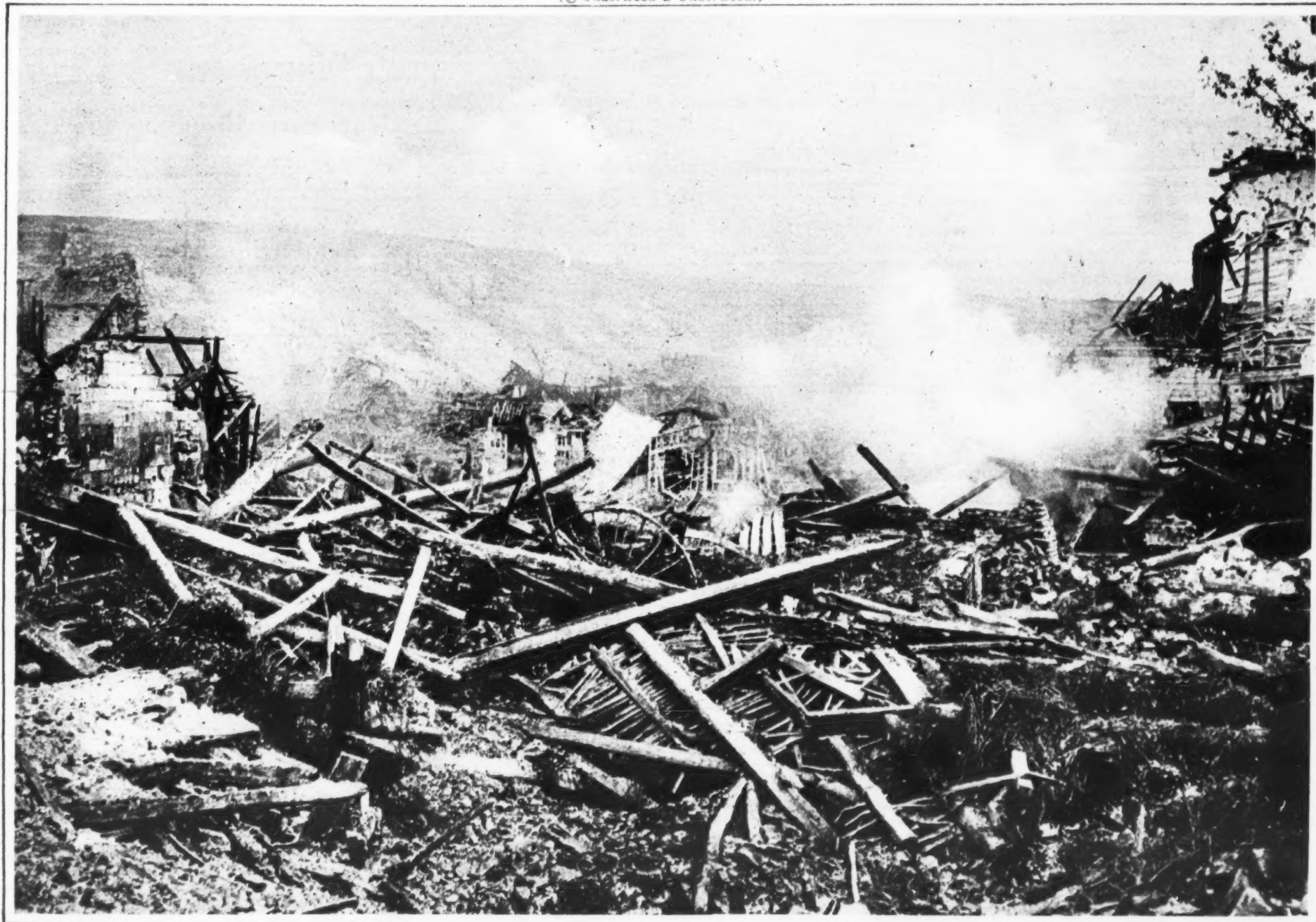


## Destruction Wrought by the War in Northern France



MONTDIDIER, RECENTLY RECAPTURED BY THE FRENCH. HARDLY A HOUSE REMAINS. THE BLACKENED CHIMNEYS STAND STARK AGAINST THE SKY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE SMOKING RUINS OF MAILLY RAINEVAL, FIRED BY RETREATING GERMANS. STREETS ARE OBLITERATED AND DWELLINGS RAZED TO THE GROUND.

(French Pictorial Service.)

A little over four years ago Northern France was one of the most picturesque and most fertile countries in Europe. Now it is a wilderness made horrible by graves and by the

evidence on every hand of the devastation wrought not by a cosmic catastrophe but by human hands. The Germans have destroyed, but the French too have been forced by

the fluctuating fortunes of war to train their guns against their own homes in order to resist an invading foe. Hand in hand with the loss of human life goes the irreparable ruin

of an historic country, and of ancient landmarks which can never be replaced—ruins where once stood magnificent specimens of mediaeval architecture.



# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



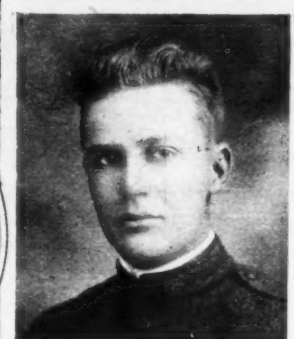
Private Joseph J. Harris,  
Houston, Texas.  
Killed in Action.



Captain M. H. Jordan,  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant J. M. Beatty,  
Worcester, Mass.  
Killed in Action.



Private Vernon K. Penny,  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Killed in Action.



Private Henry B. Pratt, Jr.,  
Caribou, Maine.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Oliver T. Lockhart  
New Brighton, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Elza H. Claypool,  
Bowling Green, Ky.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal T. L. Lockhart,  
Rockport, W. Va.  
Died of Wounds.



Private Frank Barnes,  
Covington, Ky.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal L. R. Stewart,  
New Brighton, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Robert Turner,  
Statesville, N. C.  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Claude D. Moreland,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Elmer B. Nelson,  
Pontiac, Mich.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal George J. Caudle,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. J. C. Andes,  
New York.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Harry C. Wilmot,  
Gloversville, N. Y.  
Killed in Action.



Private Carl D. Johnson,  
Newton, Kansas.  
Killed in Action.



Private Forest G. Johns,  
Ticonic, Iowa.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal H. U. Snyder,  
South Bend, Ind.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Simon D. Barber,  
Rockport, Texas.  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Joseph W. Emery, Jr.,  
Quincy, Ill.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal S. Moncravie,  
Irving, Ill.  
Killed in Action.



Private Clarence F. Boyd,  
Marienville, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



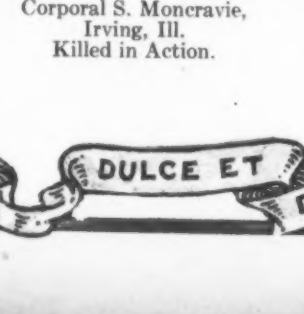
Lieut. Arthur J. Perrault,  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Died Airplane Accident.



Lieut. Joseph W. Welch,  
Hayes, Md.  
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Claude A. Stephenson  
Anderson, S. C.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Harry J. Hickhart,  
Brunswick, Ga.  
Died of Wounds.

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# Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Ezra Woods,  
New Milford, Conn.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut.-Col. M. N. Liebman,  
New York.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Joshua B. Farmer,  
Wilson, N. C.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal John D. Stark,  
West Pittston, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Private Horace A. Ward,  
Plymouth, Ohio.  
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Francis H. Connaghan,  
Hazleton, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal T. Fitzgerald,  
New York.  
Killed in Action.



Private William P. Duffy,  
Minersville, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Maj. Abram H. Corman,  
Greensburg, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Corp. Clarence E. Mitchell,  
Lansing, Mich.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Richard B. Tucker,  
Lachine, Mich.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Wilson Leonard,  
Bristol, Tenn.  
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. F. W. Payne,  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Ray O. Fisher,  
Pine Grove, Penn.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Clayton W. Beach,  
Muskegon, Mich.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant John H. Embree,  
College Point, L. I.  
Killed in Action.



Corporal Charles C. Crews,  
Gilroy, Cal.  
Died of Wounds.



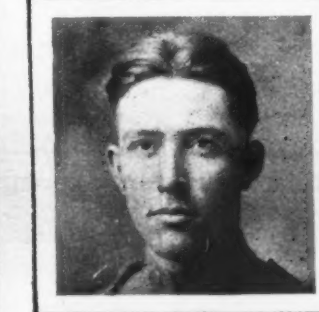
Sergeant James A. Smith,  
Whitehall, N. Y.  
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Harry F. Wood,  
Scranton, Penn.  
Died of Wounds.



Corporal M. Lynchick,  
Brooklyn.  
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Kenneth H. Thompson,  
Liverpool, Ohio.  
Died of Wounds.



Captain Harry S. Gwynne,  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Died Airplane Accident.



Sergeant H. I. Shadle,  
West Chicago, Ill.  
Killed in Action.



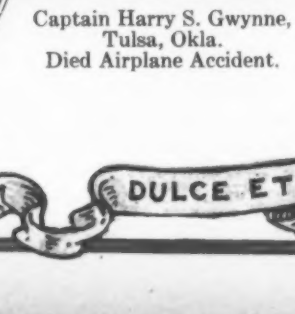
Lieut. Donald F. Ghent,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Killed in Action.



Lieut. T. F. Kirk,  
Covina, Cal.  
Killed in Action.



Sergeant James C. Mosher,  
Arroyo Grande, Cal.  
Died Airplane Accident.



Sergeant Emile F. Miller,  
New Orleans, La.  
Died of Wounds.

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# Scenes from Life Behind the Lines



CANADIAN ENGINEERS REPAIRING A BRIDGE WHICH HAS BEEN BLOWN UP BY RETREATING GERMANS.  
(Canadian Official Photo © Western Newspaper Union.)



FRENCH TROOPS BURYING THEIR DEAD IN A CEMETERY WHICH IS SITUATED WHERE THE FRENCH AND CANADIAN LINES MEET.  
(Canadian Official Photo © Western Newspaper Union.)

In the country back of the battle-front, in spite of the struggle being waged so near at hand, life must proceed very much in the ordinary routine. The ravages of war are repaired wherever possible, and,

whenever necessary, homes are made habitable and people return to live in them again. Of course, the loss of a bridge is a serious matter, since troops must be transported from one point to another as speedily as

possible. Upon occupying conquered territory, either army immediately sets to work repairing lines of communication. Burying the dead is as regular an event as caring for the living. Workmen and engi-

neers swarm the countryside near the battlelines, and the stricken territory is dotted with little groups of mounds and wooden crosses, a mute testimonial of the toll which war exacts.



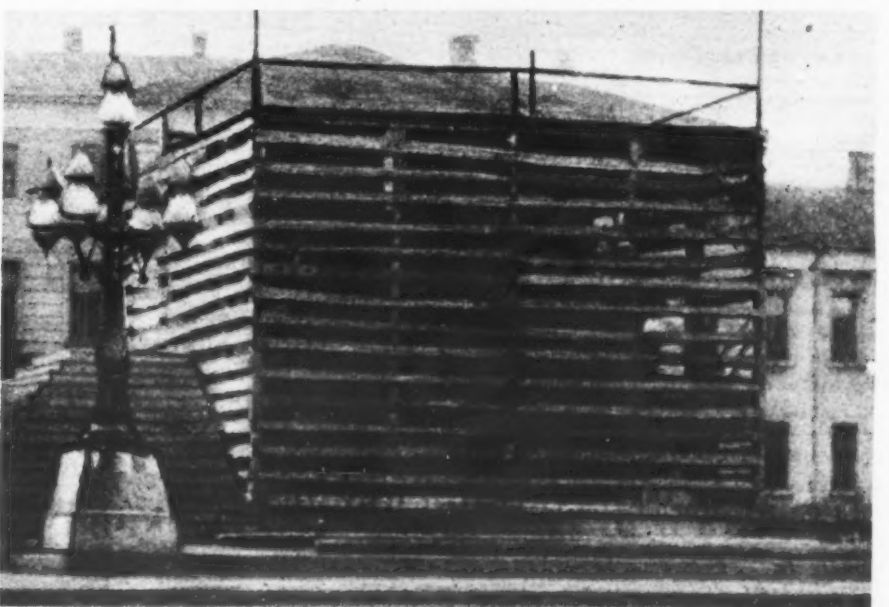
## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War

Adj. F. Vanden Broeck,  
Belgian Army.Joseph Vanden Broeck,  
Belgian Army.

FEW families have as fine a war record as the Belgian one the members of which are pictured here. There are seven brothers all in the service of the Allies. Six of them have been on the firing line. Sergeant C. Emil Vanden Broeck holds his company's record for continued service in the trenches. He has been a prisoner of war, but escaped. Private Joseph Vanden Broeck has been over the top twelve times in three weeks, and has twice been mentioned for bravery. Adj. Francois Vanden Broeck wears the Belgian War Cross.

Lt. Leo Vanden Broeck,  
Belgian Army.Sergt. C. E. Vanden Broeck,  
Belgian Army.Sergt. Charles Vanden Broeck,  
A. E. F.Private August Vanden Broeck,  
A. E. F.Sergt. John H. Vanden Broeck,  
Camp Wadsworth.Damaged Propellers Make Unique and Appropriate Markers for the  
Graves of British Aviators in France.Recent Photo of General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff in the Historic  
Marketplace in Brussels.

Statue of General Skobelloff in Moscow As It Was Before the Revolution.



The Same Monument Transformed by the Bolsheviks Into a Speakers' Stand.

A revolution always means the destruction of property, statues and works of art. The Bolsheviks have been torn between their Slavic ap-

preciation of art and the wild urge of the revolutionary spirit. In some cases they have made astonishing compromises. For instance, instead

of wrecking the statue of Alexander II., who abolished Russian serfdom, they draped the face, and they carted away the principal figure on

the monument to General Skobelloff and boarded up the pedestal (as shown above) to make a street orator's platform.



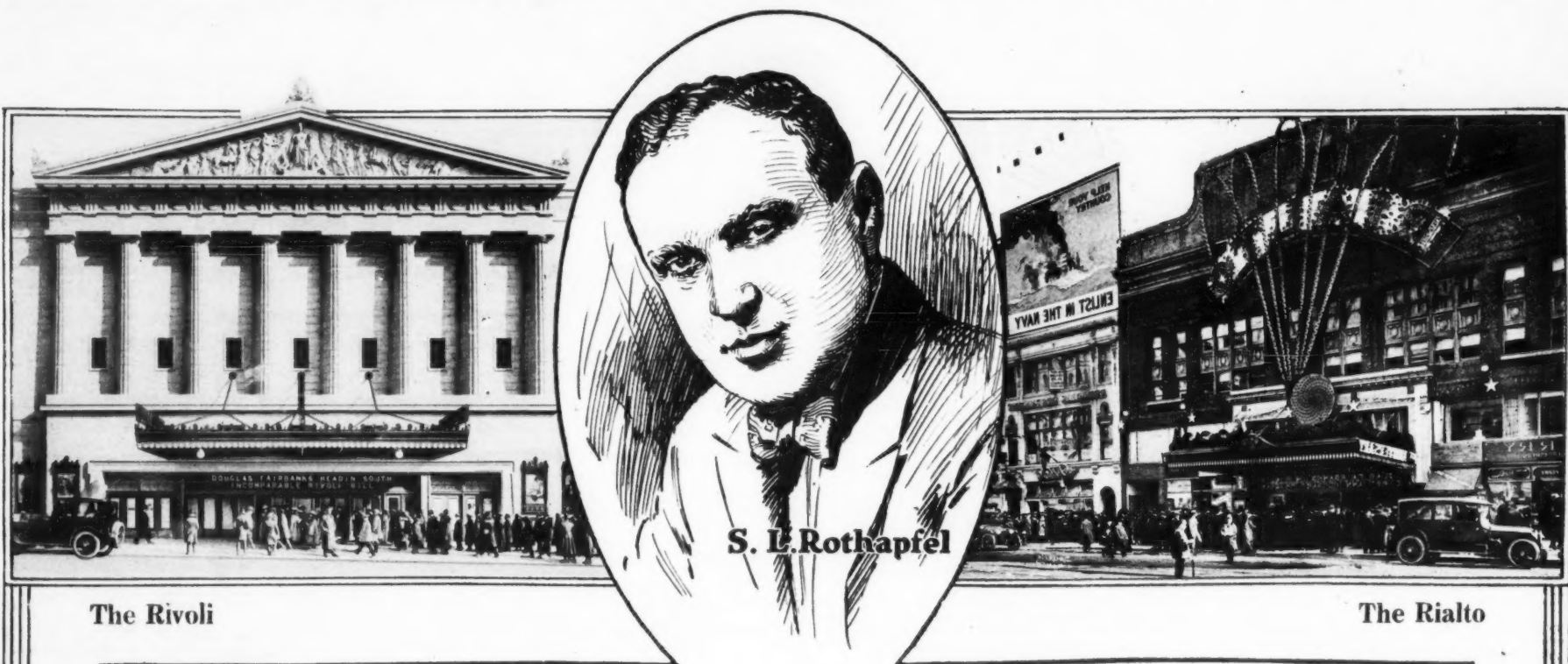
# RIVOLI RIALTO

"Triumph of the Motion Picture"  
BROADWAY at 49th STREET

"Temple of the Motion Picture"  
TIMES SQUARE

New York City

Both theatres under the direction of S. L. ROTHAPFEL



The Rivoli

The Rialto

## The Man and the Ideal behind The Rivoli and The Rialto

AMERICA'S two magnificent homes of the better pictures of the photoplay art did not just happen. They were not just built to provide a place for people to foregather to see motion pictures.

They grew out of an ideal—the ideal of a man with broad vision and foresight and artistic judgment. He dreamed The Rivoli and The Rialto—then he brought into being these beautiful theatres. He made it possible for America's discriminating people to enjoy *their* kind of motion pictures and fine

music in an atmosphere of luxurious, relaxing ease.

The Rivoli and The Rialto belong to America—to you. They are national institutions, typifying the artistic development and betterment of the motion picture art just as certainly as do the "foremost stars superbly directed in clean motion pictures"—the pictures bearing the trade-mark of Paramount and Arctcraft.

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